

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
Candidate Signature										



General Certificate of Secondary Education
Foundation Tier
June 2010

Geography (Specification A)

Unit 2 Human Geography

Thursday 17 June 2010 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

40302F

F

For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
TOTAL	

For this paper you must have:

- the colour insert.
- You may use a calculator.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Use pencil only for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **THREE** questions: **one** question from **Section A**, **one** question from **Section B**, and **one** further question from **either** Section A **or** Section B.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- Where appropriate, credit will be given for the use of diagrams to illustrate answers and where reference is made to your personal investigative work. You are advised to allocate your time carefully.



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Section A

You must answer at least **ONE** question but **not more than TWO** questions in this section.

Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

1 Population Change

Total for this question: 25 marks

1 (a) (i) What is a 'migrant'?

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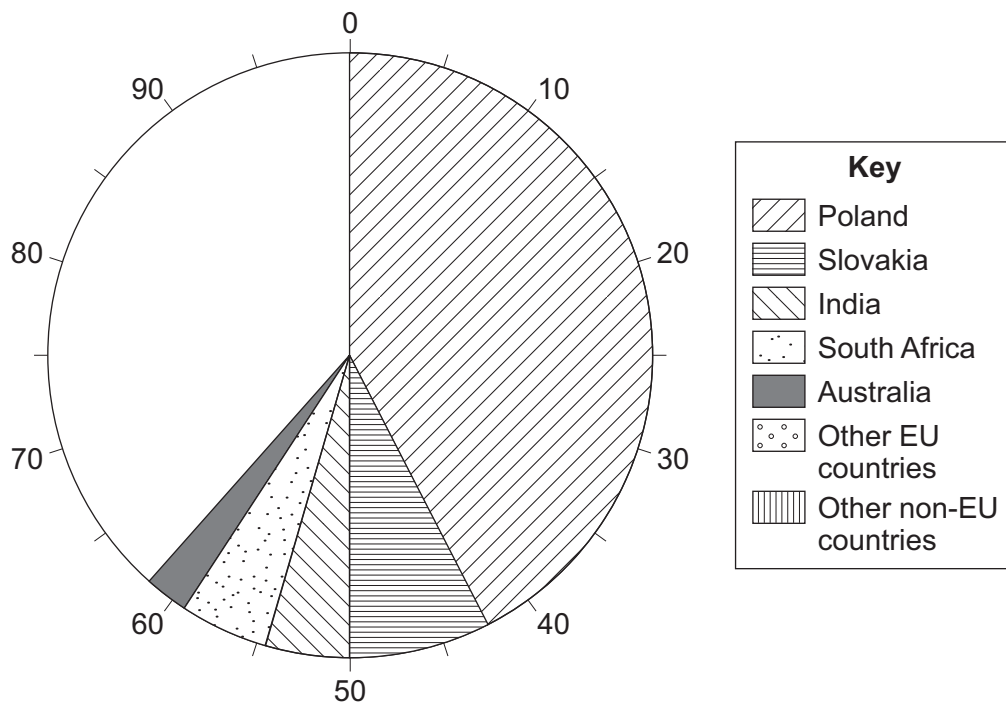
 (1 mark)

1 (a) (ii) Study **Figure 1**, a partly completed pie chart which shows the countries where migrant workers in Gloucestershire came from in 2007. Use the following information to complete **Figure 1**.

(2 marks)

Other EU countries	13%
Other non-EU countries	25%

Figure 1



1 (a) (iii) The following is a list of factors why migrant workers came to Gloucestershire.

- Higher pay
- Poor standard of living
- Improve their English
- Join family members
- Unemployment
- Dislike of government policies

Use the above list to name **two** push factors and **two** pull factors.

Push factor 1

Push factor 2

Pull factor 1

Pull factor 2

(4 marks)

Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



1 (a) (iv) Migration from a country may have positive and negative effects for that country.

Describe these effects.

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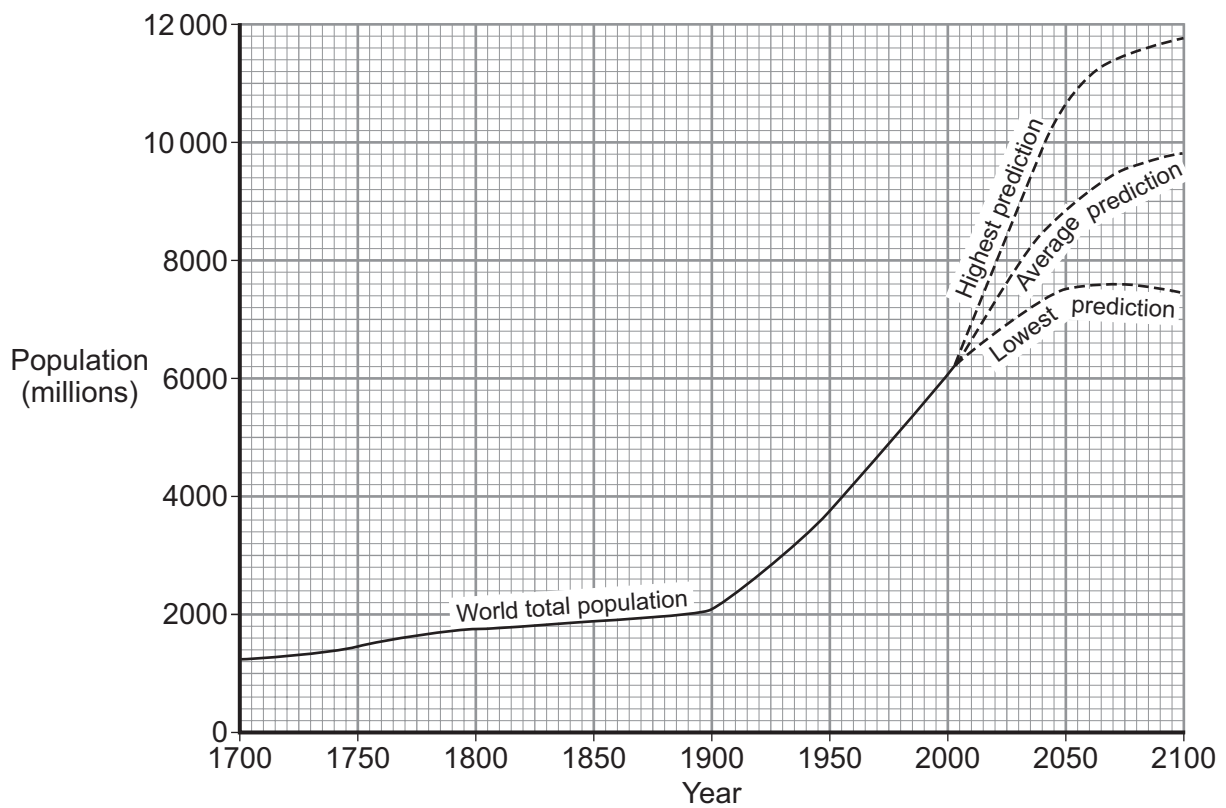
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- 1 (b) Study **Figure 2**, which shows world population growth.

Figure 2



- 1 (b) (i) Study the lines for the highest and lowest predictions of world population growth between 2010 and 2100.

Give **two** ways the predicted trends are different.

1

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2

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(2 marks)

Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



- 1 (b) (ii) The following is a list of some factors which may affect world population growth in the future.

- Increasing urbanisation
- Changes in farming
- Increasing education for women

Choose **two** of the factors listed or others you have studied.
Explain why your chosen factors may affect future world population growth.

Factor 1

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Factor 2

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(4 marks)

Extra space

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- 1 (c) Read the following newspaper article, **Figure 3**.

Figure 3

CHINA'S POPULATION STILL GROWING

Thanks to a family planning policy the growth of China's population has slowed down. The population continues to grow, however, by about 10 million a year.



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2 Changing Urban Environments**Total for this question: 25 marks**

- 2 (a)** Study **Figure 4**, a table showing the incidence of pollution in cities in the poor parts of the world.

Figure 4

City	Sulphur dioxide	Dust and smoke	Lead monoxide	Carbon monoxide	Nitrous oxide
Beijing	H	H	L	H	L
Mumbai	L	H	L	L	L
Jakarta	L	H	M	M	L
Mexico City	H	H	H	H	M
São Paulo	L	M	M	M	M
H = High pollution M = Medium pollution L = Low pollution					

- 2 (a) (i)** Which city has the worst pollution?

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(1 mark)

- 2 (a) (ii)** Give **two** possible causes of the pollution listed in **Figure 4**.

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(2 marks)



- 2 (a) (iii)** Describe how pollution problems could be reduced in cities in the poor parts of the world.

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(4 marks)

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- 2 (b)** Study **Figure 5**, on the insert, which shows part of Gloucester's CBD.

- 2 (b) (i)** What do the letters CBD mean?

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(1 mark)

- 2 (b) (ii)** Give **one** piece of evidence from **Figure 5** that suggests that the CBD is suffering some decline.

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(1 mark)

Question 2 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



- 2 (b) (iii) Give **two** ways shown in **Figure 5** that the city council has tried to make the CBD a more pleasant area.

1

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2

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(2 marks)

- 2 (b) (iv) The following is a list of some other solutions that local councils have used to improve CBDs.

- Giving money to build indoor shopping centres
- Encouraging people to live in flats above the shops
- Introducing security cameras

Choose **two** of the solutions listed or others that you have studied.
Explain how your chosen solutions may improve a city's CBD.

Solution 1

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Solution 2

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(4 marks)

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- 2 (c)** Study **Figure 6** which gives details of a squatter settlement in the poor country of Indonesia.

Figure 6

The Kampung Improvement Programme (KIP) in Jakarta, Indonesia was the world's first squatter settlement upgrading programme. The KIP worked to provide basic urban services, such as roads and footpaths, water, drainage and sanitation, as well as health and educational facilities.

- 2 (c) (i)** Give **two** locations within a poor world city where squatter settlements are often found.

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(2 marks)

- 2 (c) (ii)** Why is it difficult to introduce squatter settlement improvement schemes?

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(2 marks)

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3 Changing Rural Environments**Total for this question: 25 marks**

- 3 (a)** Study **Figure 7**, on the insert, an Ordnance Survey map extract of part of Belfast's rural–urban fringe.

- 3 (a) (i)** There are several types of land use in the rural–urban fringe.

Complete the following table by giving an example of a land use in **each** of the grid squares.

One has been done for you.

Grid square	Land use
2869	Industrial estate
3068	
3870	
3266	

(3 marks)

- 3 (a) (ii)** Use map evidence from **Figure 7** to explain why the rural–urban fringe is under pressure.

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(4 marks)

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3 (b) (i) What is 'agri-business'?

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(1 mark)

3 (b) (ii) Complete the paragraph below on the effect of supermarkets and food processing firms on agriculture.

Choose the correct words from the following list.

wheat	far from	market	factories
potatoes	near to	supply	farms

Peas must be grown the freezing factory because they are perishable. Supermarkets have contracts with to grow of similar size. This gives the farmers a guaranteed for some of their crop.

(4 marks)



3 (b) (iii) The following is a list of some features of modern farming methods.

- Increasing field size
- Overuse of chemicals
- Factory farming

Choose **two** of these features or others you have studied.
Explain how the negative environmental effects of these features may be reduced.

Feature 1

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Feature 2

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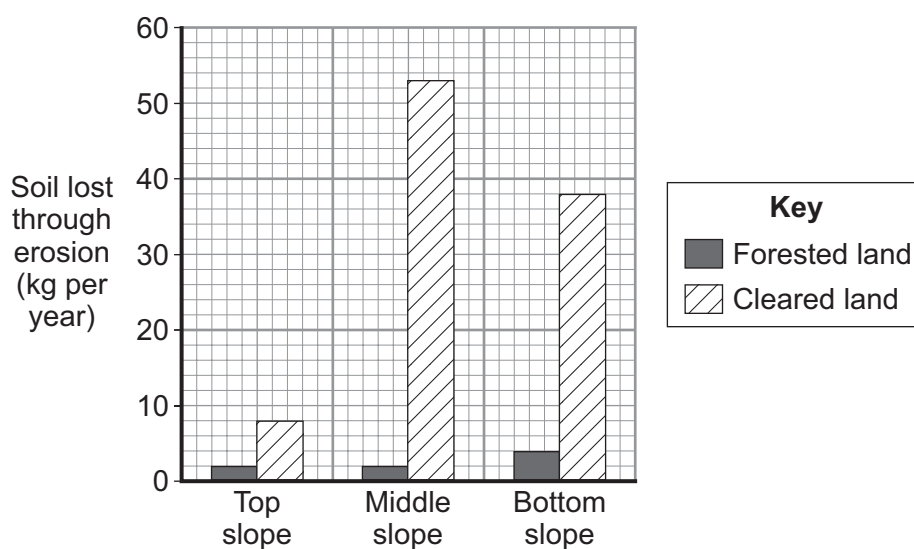
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3 (c) Study **Figure 8**, a graph showing the effect of rainforest clearance and soil erosion in part of the Amazon Basin of South America.

Figure 8



3 (c) (i) How much soil is lost through erosion on the middle slope when it is cleared?

(1 mark)

3 (c) (ii) Use **Figure 8** to show how rainforest clearance can affect the amount of soil erosion on different parts of the slope.

(2 marks)

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Turn over for Section B



Section B

You must answer at least **ONE** question but **not more than TWO** questions in this section.

Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

4 The Development Gap

Total for this question: 25 marks

4 (a) Study **Figure 9**, a table which gives some measures of development for five countries.

Figure 9

Country	GNP per head (US Dollars)	World ranking	HDI	World ranking
Malaysia	4 595	38	0.834	60
Germany	25 620	9	0.925	19
Russia	2 740	58	0.717	72
Brazil	4 330	37	0.809	62
UK	24 295	18	0.932	14

4 (a) (i) What do the letters HDI mean?

.....
(1 mark)

4 (a) (ii) The ranking based on GNP per head can be different from the ranking based on HDI. Which country shows the biggest difference between these two rankings?

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(1 mark)

4 (a) (iii) Give **two** reasons why the GNP per head is not a good indicator of a country's development.

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(2 marks)



4 (a) (iv) Explain the advantage of using HDI as a measure of development.

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(2 marks)

4 (a) (v) Use a **named** example to show the impact of a natural hazard on a country's development.

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- 4 (b) (i)** Rich countries help poor countries in different ways. Some examples of these ways are shown below.
Draw a line from the term to the correct example.
One has been done for you.

Term	Example
Conservation swap	China gave aid to Zambia to build a railway to the coast in return for cheap copper
Debt abolition	When Bolivia agreed to protect some rainforest, the USA cancelled some of Bolivia's debts
Bilateral aid	Money collected from people in the UK was sent to earthquake victims in Pakistan
Tied aid	The French government gave money to help develop schools on the island of Reunion
Voluntary aid	The Paris Club of rich countries cancelled the debts of the West African country of Togo

(3 marks)

- 4 (b) (ii)** What does 'sustainable development' mean?

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(2 marks)

- 4 (b) (iii)** Describe the features of a **named** development project.

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(6 marks)

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4 (c) Study **Figure 10**, on the insert, which shows the importance of primary products and manufactured products in world trade.

4 (c) (i) Give **two** features of world trade shown in **Figure 10**.

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(2 marks)

4 (c) (ii) Describe the advantages for poor countries of joining a trading group.

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(2 marks)

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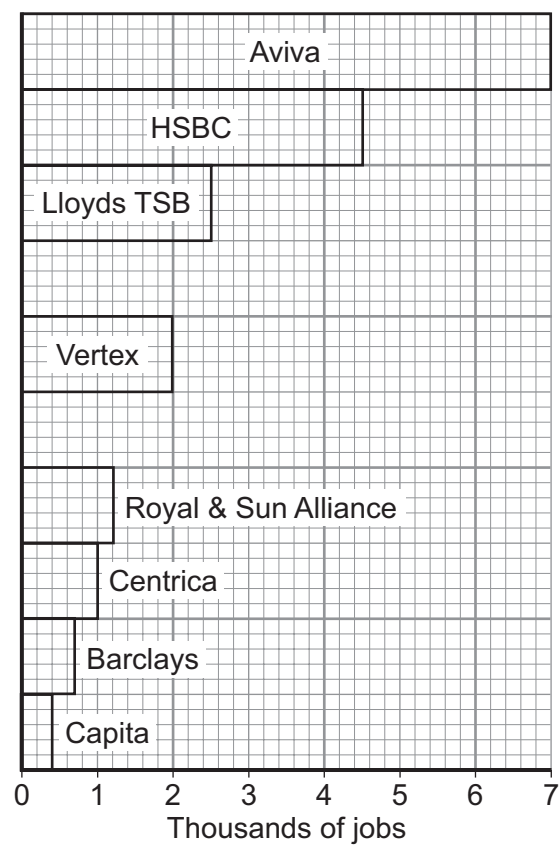
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Globalisation

Total for this question: 25 marks

5 (a) (i) Study **Figure 11**, a graph showing the number of call centre jobs that have been moved to India from the UK.

Figure 11



Use the following information to complete the graph.

BT	2200
National Rail Enquiries	1700

(2 marks)



- 5 (a) (ii)** Explain why so many jobs have been transferred from the UK to countries such as India.

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(4 marks)

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- 5 (a) (iii)** Suggest **one** advantage of moving new call centre jobs to countries such as India.

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(1 mark)

Question 5 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



- 5 (a) (iv)** Study **Figure 12**, which quotes the different opinions of two people about the movement of jobs to India.

Figure 12

Only 9% of call centre jobs
have recently moved to India.
This doesn't matter as there
are still 800 thousand of these
jobs in the UK.



UK businesswoman

People in my constituency
are extremely worried about
the future of businesses in
the town.



UK MP

For **one** of the above people explain the reasons for their opinion.
Circle the **one** chosen.

UK businesswoman

UK MP

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(2 marks)



- 5 (b) (i)** The following table shows some reasons why there is a need for an increased use of renewable energy.
Tick the **three** reasons which are correct.

Reason	✓ = correct
Rich countries do not use much energy.	
The population of the world is increasing.	
Fossil fuels are not available.	
More people are using cars.	
People are using more electrical gadgets in their homes.	
Renewable energy is the cheapest form of energy.	

(3 marks)

- 5 (b) (ii)** Describe **one** disadvantage of producing electricity from renewable energy sources.

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(2 marks)

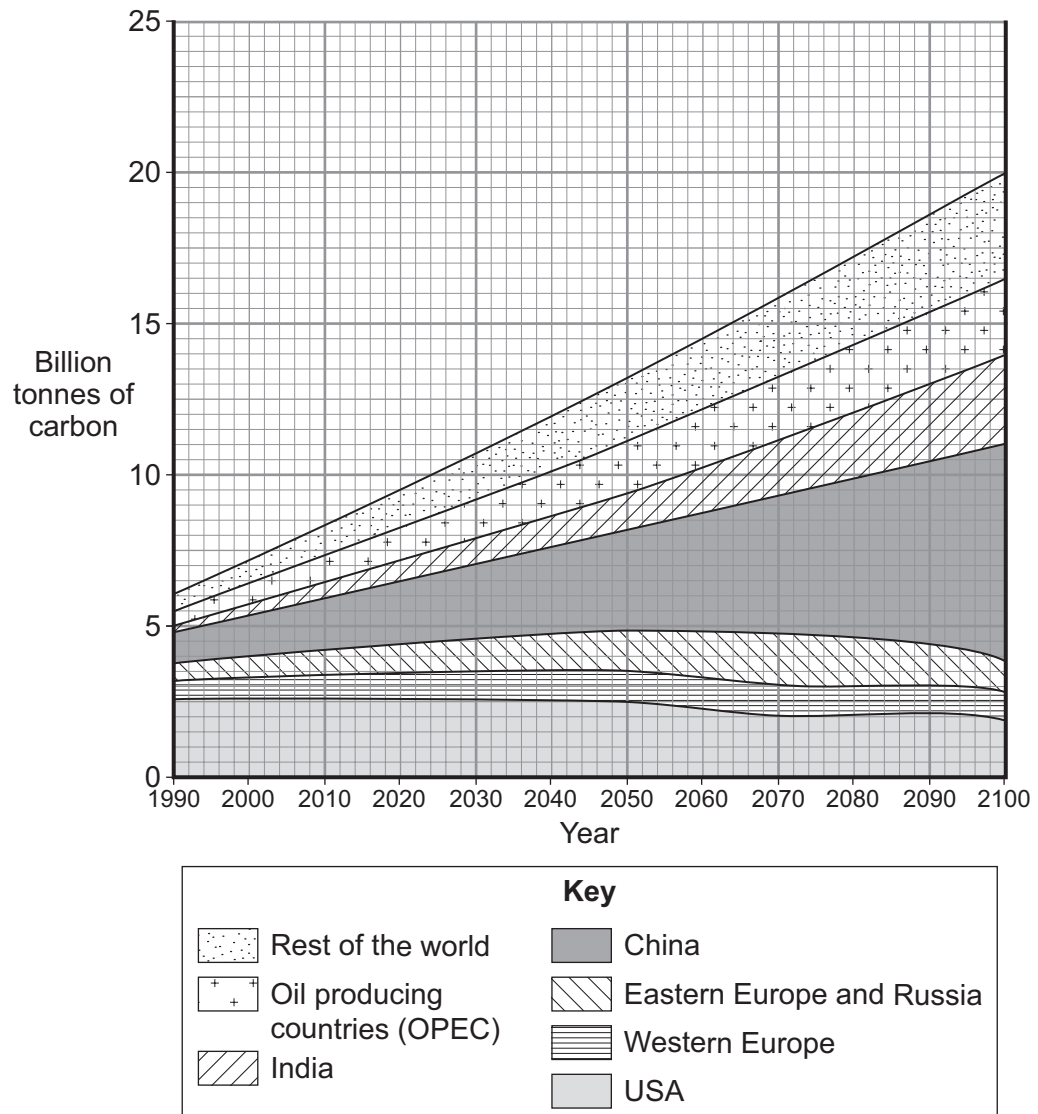
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- 5 (c)** Study **Figure 13**, a compound graph showing the amount of carbon produced in different parts of the world.

Figure 13



- 5 (c) (i)** What was the total amount of carbon produced in 1990?

..... billion tonnes
(1 mark)

- 5 (c) (ii)** What is the predicted increase in the amount of carbon produced between 1990 and 2100?

..... billion tonnes
(1 mark)



5 (c) (iii) Which country will be producing the largest amount of carbon in 2100?

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(1 mark)

5 (c) (iv) Explain why international agreement is needed to reduce the amount of carbon produced.

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(2 marks)

Question 5 continues on the next page

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5 (d) Explain why manufacturing industry developed rapidly in China.

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6 Tourism**Total for this question: 25 marks**

6 (a) Alaska is an example of an extreme environment which has an important tourist industry.

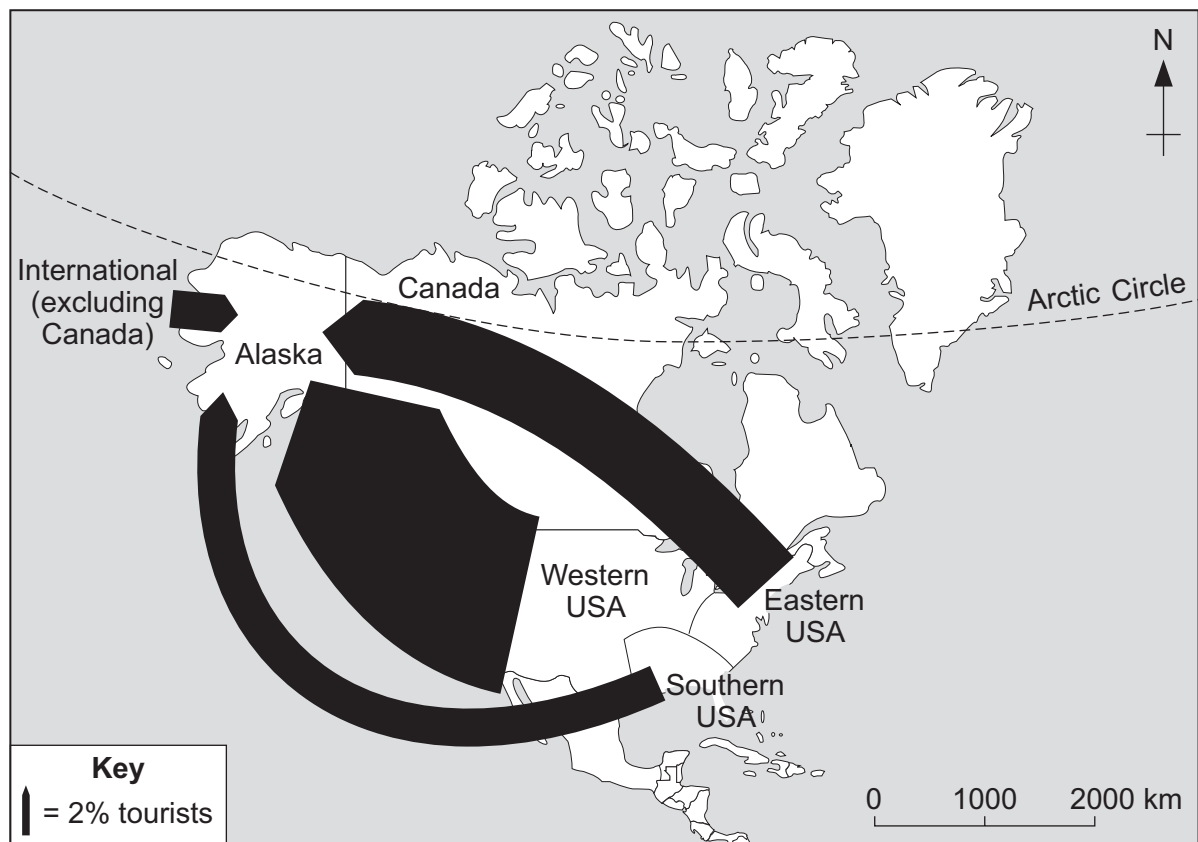
6 (a) (i) Study **Figure 14**, a partly completed flow line map showing where tourists visiting Alaska come from.

Use the following information to complete **Figure 14**.

(1 mark)

Canada 4%

Figure 14



6 (a) (ii) Suggest **one** reason why so few tourists come from Canada to visit Alaska.

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(1 mark)

Question 6 continues on the next page

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6 (a) (iii) Explain **two** ways an extreme environment like Alaska may suffer if it is visited by large numbers of tourists.

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- 6 (a) (iv)** Describe how a **named** area with an extreme environment is coping with an increasing number of tourists.

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6 (b) Study **Figure 15**, on the insert, which shows how much money some countries in Europe spent on tourism and earned from tourism in a year.

6 (b) (i) Which country spent the most on tourism?

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(1 mark)

6 (b) (ii) Which country earned the most from tourism?

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(1 mark)

6 (b) (iii) Describe the difference in the locations of the top spenders and the top earners from tourism.

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(2 marks)

6 (b) (iv) Suggest **one** reason for this difference in location.

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(1 mark)



6 (c) Tourism is important in the following areas.

Coastal areas

Cities

Choose one of these areas.

Circle the **one** chosen.

Explain why this area has developed as a tourist location.

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(4 marks)

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Question 6 continues on the next page

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6 (d) Describe **two** ways ecotourism can bring benefits to an area.

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END OF QUESTIONS



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